

In discussing the address Mr. Schwarz stated that during the great grasshopper invasion of the western states, some of the residents had been compelled by lack of other food to eat grasshoppers. He spoke of having once sampled grasshopper soup and pronounced it excellent in taste.

Mr. Hunter congratulated Mr. Caudell on his address and regretted that more attention was not given to references to insects in classical literature and folk lore. Mr. Hunter also stated that the disease Beriberi occurred in various parts of the United States.

A NEW SPECIES OF AGROMYZA DESTRUCTIVE TO BEANS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY J. R. MALLOCH, *Urbana, Illinois.*

This species was sent me by Professor Baker with the information that it is very destructive to beans in the Philippines. It works in the stems of young plants and sometimes destroys whole fields. In a later letter he adds the information that it "often causes extensive damage in planting of cowpeas, mungo, and beans." The following description is printed as a name is desired for the species.

Agromyza destructor new species.

Female.—Shining black. Head entirely black, center stripe opaque, orbits and frontal triangle glossy black, with a bluish tinge. Thorax and abdomen with a slight tinge of blue. Legs entirely black. Wings clear, veins black-brown. Halteres black.

Frons slightly over one-third the head-width, sides distinctly convergent anteriorly, the anterior width little more than half the posterior width; triangle very long and slender, its length about twice its posterior width, reaching almost to anterior margin of frons; orbital bristles 4 in number, decreasing slightly in length towards front; orbits narrow, distinctly differentiated from center stripe, without distinct hairs; third antennal joint small, round; arista bare; cheek short, not over one-sixth the eye-height, not produced anteriorly, marginal hairs normal. Mesonotum with 2 pairs of dorso-centrals, discal setulae not numerous. Costa to end of fourth vein; inner cross-vein below end of first, and at two-fifths from apex of discal cell; last section of fourth vein about five times as long as preceding section; last section of fifth about two-thirds as long as preceding section.

Length, 0.5-0.75 mm.

Type locality: Los Banos, Philippine Islands (C. F. Baker).
